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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/560,703	04/27/2000	Joshua Allen	MS1-487US	4256

22801 7590 06/05/2003

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, THANH T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2003

5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

10

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/560,703

Applicant(s)

ALLEN ET AL.

Examiner

Tammy T Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE (3) MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on April 27, 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 23, 24, 35 and 39-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 23, 24, 35 and 39-56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 April 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.



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DETAILED ACTION

1. This is response to the Applicants' Response to Restriction requirements filed on March 11, 2003. Applicants elect Group I with traverse (claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56). Therefore, claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 39 and 40, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is directed to a non-statutory subject matter. Specifically the claim is directed towards an abstract idea. Claims 39 and 40 represent an abstract idea that does not provide a practical application in the technological arts. There is no manipulation of data nor is there any transformation of data from one state to another being performed in "A data structure for use with a first computer having a processor and a memory and second computer having processor and memory, the first and second computers being operatively coupled via a communication network". Actually, there is no post-computer process activity found. "A data structure for use with a first computer having a processor and a memory and second computer having processor and memory, the first

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and second computers being operatively coupled via a communication network” is not a physical transformation. Thus, no physical transformation is performed, and no practical application is found. Such an inputting and arithmetic manipulation of data is insufficient practical application to qualify the invention as disclosed and claimed to patent protection. *In re Alappat*, 31 USPQ 2d @ 1556-57 (not until the concept is reduced to some type of practical application, the subject matter is not entitled to patent protection). Also the claims do not appear to correspond to a specific machine or manufacture disclosed with in the specification and thus encompass any product of the class configured in any manner to perform the underlying process. Consequently, the claims are analyzed based upon the underlying process and thus ejected as being directed to a non-statutory process.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

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5. Claims 23, 44, 46, 47, 50, 53, and 55 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Griffin et al. (USPN 6,442,714 – Date of Patent: August 27, 2002, herein referred to as “Griffin”).

6. As to claim 23, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address conversion method comprising: receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.4, lines 5-30); and converting the dynamic address to a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-64).

7. As to claim 44, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising: a processor (col.3, lines 5-22); a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter executable on the processor to: convert a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45).

8. As to claim 46, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising: a processor (col.3, lines 5-22), a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address converter executable on the processor to (col.4, lines 30-46): convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-64).

9. As to claim 47, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for hosting dynamic Web sites comprising:

a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web page (abstract, col.4, line 32 to col.5, line 4, col.6, lines 43-65); and

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a spider-friendly Web page generator configured to: generate an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.4, lines 5-30); and

convert the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 22-64).

10. As to claim 50, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for hosting dynamic Web sites for hosting a dynamic Web site comprising:

a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web page (abstract, col.4, line 32 to col.5, line 4, col.6, lines 43-65); and

a dynamic-to-static (D-to-S) Web address converter being configured to: convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45)

11. As to claim 53, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the static to dynamic (S to-D) Web address conversion method comprising:

a receiving a request for a dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-63), wherein the request includes a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.4, lines 5-30); and

converting the static address to a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-63, and col.5, lines 20-45).

12. As to claim 55, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a

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computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the dynamic to static (D to-S) Web address conversion method comprising: receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 15-63 and col.5, lines 25-45); and

converting the dynamic address to a static address that also to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 20-45).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 1-13, 24, 35, and 41-43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 56 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffin et al., (hereinafter Griffin) U.S. Patent No. 6, 442,714 B1 in view of Jody K. Smith., (hereinafter Smith) U.S. Patent No. 6,018,748.

15. As to claim 1, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a spider-friendly Web page generation method comprising:

converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45).

Griffin does not teach generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a

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dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35, and col.5, lines 56-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

16. As to claim 2, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising receiving a request for an instance of the main Web page before the generating (col.3, lines 22-63).

17. As to claim 3, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising sending the instance of the main Web page (col.3, lines 22-63, and col.5, lines 20-47).

18. As to claim 4, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising receiving a request for access to the main Web page, the request comprising a static address pointing to the main Web page (col.3, lines 22-63).

19. As to claim 5, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the generating comprises forming the instance of the main Web page so that the main Web page contains meta-tags for facilitating indexing by a Web search engine (col.3, lines 22-64).

20. As to claim 6, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the converting comprises:

parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12);

Griffin does not teach the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the

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generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

21. As to claim 7, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (abstract, col.1, lines 35-57).

22. As to claim 8, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address conversion method comprising:

receiving a request for a dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-64, and col.5, lines 25-45); and
converting the static address to a dynamic address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 5-45).

Griffin does not explicitly teach the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on

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in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

23. As to claim 9, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising providing they dynamic address to a server (abstract, col.5, lines 25-51).

24. As to claim 10, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising invoking the dynamic Web page referenced by the dynamic address (col.5, lines 25-51).

25. As to claim 11, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising sending the dynamic Web page referenced by the dynamic address to a requester (col.5, lines 20-46).

26. As to claim 12, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the converting comprises:

parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address; and generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 5-52).

27. As to claim 13, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (abstract, col.4, lines 31-45)

28. As to claim 24, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (abstract, col.4, lines 31-45).

29. As to claim 35, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of

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providing a dynamic Web page comprising: receiving a request for a dynamic Web page from a computer on a network (col.3, lines 22-64), the request including a static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.4, lines 5-30);

Griffin does not teach the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page; and sending the dynamic Web page to a the computer. However, Smith teaches the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page; and sending the dynamic Web page to a the computer (col.2, lines 34-59, col.7, lines 11-24, and col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page and sending the dynamic Web page to a the computer because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function that marked by usually continuous and productive activity or change.

30. As to claim 41, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a Web site system comprising:

a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter, the converter being operatively coupled to the Web server (col.3, lines 22-64);

the S-to-D Web address converter being configured to convert a static address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45).

Griffin does not teach a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the Web server being operatively coupled to the Web server. However, Smith teaches a Web server hosting a

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dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the Web server being operatively coupled to the Web server (abstract, col.5, lines 10-65). I would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site because it would help to produce something according to an algorithm or program or set of rules, or as a side effect of the execution of an algorithm or program.

31. As to claim 42, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a Web site system comprising:

a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter, the converter being operatively coupled to the Web server (col.3, lines 22-64); the S-to-D Web address converter being configured to convert a static address to a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col. 3, lines 35-42, and col.5, lines 25-45).

Griffin does not teach a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the Web server being operatively coupled to the Web server. However, Smith teaches a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the Web server being operatively coupled to the Web server (abstract, col.5, lines 10-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the

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dynamic Web site because it would help to produce something according to an algorithm or program or set of rules, or as a side effect of the execution of an algorithm or program.

32. As to claim 43, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising:

a processor (col.3, lines 5-22);

a request receiver executable on the processor to receive a request including a static address of a main Web page (col.4, lines 31-46);

a spider-friendly Web page generator executable on the processor to:

receive the static address of the main Web page from the request receiver (col.3, lines 22-64, and col.5, lines 20-46);

Griffin does not teach the generation an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generation an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35, and col.5, lines 56-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

33. As to claim 45, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising:

a processor (col.3, lines 5-22);

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a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter executable on the processor to:
parse the static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address (col.3, line 65 to col.4, line 11).

Griffin does not teach the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

34. As to claim 48, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for hosting dynamic Web sites comprising: (col.3, lines 22-64 and col.5, lines 20-46) a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web page in response to a request; and a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter; the Web server being configured to send a Web address of the request to the converter; the converter being configured to: receive the Web address of the request; determine if the Web address is a static address; and convert the static address to a dynamic address that also points to the dynamic Web page .

35. As to claim 49, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, the converter being further

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configured to convert the static address to a dynamic address by: parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12);

Griffin does not teach the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

36. As to claim 51, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including further configured to convert the dynamic address to a static address by: parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12);

Griffin does not teach the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, the static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, the static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static

address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

37. As to claim 52, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the spider-friendly Web page generation method comprising: converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 22-63).

Griffin does not teach the generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35, and col.5, lines 56-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

38. As to claim 54, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the static to dynamic (S to-D) Web address conversion method comprising: receiving a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.3, lines 15-63) and

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col.5, lines 25-45), praising the static address to indentify at least one value associated with a field within the static address (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12).

Griffin does not teach generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

39. As to claim 56, Griffin teaches the invention as claimed, the instructions for performing converting comprising: parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 12);

Griffin does not teach generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page. However Smith teaches the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Griffin and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic

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Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

Conclusion

40. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tammy T. Nguyen** who may be reached via telephone at **(703) 305-7982**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. eastern standard time.

If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding After Final issues, please send it to **(703) 746-7238**. If you need to send an Official facsimile transmission, please send it to **(703) 746-7239**. If you would like to send a Non-Official (draft) facsimile transmission the fax is **(703) 746-7240**. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, **David Wiley**, may be reached at **(703) 308-5221**.

Any response to this office action should be mailed too:

Director of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231.

Moreover, hand-delivered responses should be delivered to the Receptionist, located on the **fourth floor of Crystal Park 11, 2121 Crystal Drive Arlington, Virginia.**

Tammy T Nguyen

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DAVID WILEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100